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VICK'S MAGAZINE.

Vol. 16.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., SEPTEMBER, 1893.

No. 11.

A FALLEN FRIEND.

Like a picket he stood on the brow of the hill,
A noble old oak who had guarded the green
A half century past,—now, fallen and still,
He looks no more out on the beautiful scene
Where once he reigned monarch. The breezes may
blow

In vain o'er the fields for a lull in his breast.
The birds flutter vainly aloft and alow,
As search for the bough where they builded their
nest.

The landscape has lost its best beauty; though fair
Are trained ranks of soldiery uniformed fine,
The scene something lacks if, all gaily drest there,
A gallant old general head not the line.
So fair ranks of hedges which guard the green
fields

And smooth waving groves, though in beauty
they grow,
Lack somewhat of grace, which the scene no more
yields,

For the brave fallen monarch now lying so low.
'Twas meet he should fall in the autumn; when
leaves

Will rain their rare tints round the prostrate and
proud;

When the wind, like a Banshee, all eerily grieves,
And winter will wrap him at last in a shroud.

He died like a hero, ere old age had come
To palsy his limbs or to stiffen his joints,
To render him feeble, or crooked, or numb,
Or rob of their beauty his many fine points.

He had donned his best robes, and his fair crown
of gold,

And in dignified grandeur was standing that morn
When mists amethystine began to unfold

Their fair purple splendor o'er upland and corn;
And there, with his rich robes about him, he stood
A monarch so fair by the throne of the hill.

The assassin's cold steel drank his royal life blood,
And now he lies palsied and silent and still.

"Who killed him?" 'Twas need, could utility give
A room to the throne of rank royalty? Aye,

When Beauty to gain loth permission to live
Must wait upon Need she were fated to die.

So corn shall soon wave where the proud monarch
stood;

So, kings, princes, potentates all have an end.
Its chief crowning glory is lost to the wood,

And I—I'm bereft of a well beloved friend.
—DART FAIRTHORNE.

BELLFLOWERS.

AMONG the hardy flowering plants of the border none are more interesting than the campanulas, or bellflowers. The number of species and varieties is very large. The flowers through the whole line retain their family features—all being bell-shaped—and yet they vary greatly in form. The prevailing family color of the flowers is blue, but varying through many shades; some species and varieties are white and some rose colored, some dark purple, and there are many intervening shades and tints. The plants vary, also, greatly in their habits, some being very frail and delicate and others robust and hardy. The term *Hairbell* well expresses the frail and light appearance of some of the species and this name has been extended as a common one to the whole family. But probably the term was at first commonly applied to those with slender stems. The well remembered couplet of Sir Walter Scott in the descrip-

tion of Ellen in the *Lady of the Lake* indicates the lightness and grace of both his heroine and the plant:

"E'en the slight harebell rears its head
Elastic from her airy tread."

It is true the orthography of the word in this quotation is different from that we have employed, but the latter has the distinction of good usage at the present time, and in the couplet it must be said that the word would have far more significance as *hairbell*. Both the form and the drooping pose of the flower are suggestive of the common term bellflower. The plant is often



CANTERBURY BELLS.

called the bluebell in conversation in this country, but this is incorrect, for that term is used exclusively in Great Britain for a native species of scilla, *S. nutans*. This is the real "Bluebell of Scotland." Most of the bellflowers are perennial, some are annual and a few biennial. One of the greatest garden favorites in this family is *Campanula Medium*, or Canterbury Bells, so called from having acquired celebrity long since by being considerably cultivated in the gardens of Canterbury, England. It is a biennial, requiring the first summer to grow and attain strength, and blooming the next season.

In order to keep up an annual supply it is necessary to sow the seeds and raise young plants every year. The customary practice is to sow the seeds in the spring and give the young plants good cultivation while growing. The plant is considered hardy even in cold climates and is probably safe wherever the snowfall is plentiful and remains on the ground, the snow being a protection to it. In mild climates there is no difficulty in wintering it. The greatest trouble occurs in those regions where the scanty snowfall soon melts leaving the ground bare and alternate freezing and thawing of the ground goes

on during the cold season. In this locality the plants often winter well, and they also are often injured and killed. The safe way is to lift the young plants early in September and transplant them in a cold frame where they will get established during the fall, and during the winter will be fully protected. In spring, as soon as the weather becomes fine, the plants can be removed to the desired quarters in the border. Probably few persons, even among flower growers, are apprised of the numerous existing varieties of this plant. The varieties are carefully cultivated and the strains of color are very distinct; of single flowers these consist of blue, white, lilac, rose, reddish lilac and striped; of double flowers there are all of the same colors excepting reddish lilac, and possibly there is this also. There are, also, dwarf-growing kinds, and there is a race, with all variations of color,

known under the name of *Calycanthemum*, in which the calyx is greatly enlarged and reflexed, and being of the same color as the corolla the beauty of the flower is greatly enhanced. It can readily be perceived what a wealth of floral treasure exists in this one species of bellwort. An attempt to raise all of the best species of bellflowers which are now in cultivation would require attention to at least twenty more species and their numerous varieties. It is a large family and the different habits of the various members enable it to be employed with fine effect in numerous phases of gardening.

TABLE DECORATIONS.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.—These flowers form an almost endless variety, and may be used in many different ways as table decorations. One luncheon given by a woman in society was arranged somewhat similar to the following plan: The table was an elegant one of highly polished oak. No cloth was used, as the handsome table was more attractive than the finest art cloth. A center piece, embroidered with chrysanthemums in oak shades and dull greens, was placed in the center, and it was so large as to cover a goodly space. Upon this was placed a tall flower-glass filled with flowers (chrysanthemums) arranged loosely. The flowers were large and loose-petaled, and of various hues, shading from yellow to the deeper browns, and harmonizing with the general color scheme. Under each plate was placed a doily. The dishes were of brown ware, and the viands followed the general idea of color. Croquettes of the most delicate brown, Saratoga potatoes, cakes of yellow and chocolate, yellow and brown mottled blanc-mange, etc., etc. At each plate was placed a card with the name of the guest in dull gold lettering and a painted chrysanthemum with loose petals ornamented the other side. The whole thing was exquisite and perfect in harmonious colorings.

A pink chrysanthemum decoration is altogether different. The table is spread with fine white damask, this is embroidered with pink chrysanthemums in a sort of powdered border. These showed single flowers, flowers with buds, whole sprays of buds, and blossoms and leaves. The flowers were done in wash silks of various shades of pink, and the leaves in green of a bluish gray cast. This ornamentation formed a border probably from nine to twelve inches in depth. The china was white with pink decorations and gold bands. A piece of pink China silk formed a sort of crumpled center piece; a large rose bowl was placed in the center and filled with sprays of the lovely pink chrysanthemums; a few fern fronds gave a bit of airy green. Inside the row of plates was a rope made from the pink blossoms and smilax. This was twisted artistically around the entire table, and encircled at various points small glass boats filled with the beautiful blooms. Small flowers were used for the smaller bouquets and the rope, while very large ones graced the center. Pink and white formed most of the combinations of the viands. Slices of ham, creamed potatoes, the white meat from chickens made into a salad, pink and white cakes, pink ices, etc., etc., formed the menu. The hostess wore a white wool gown with a bunch of immense pink chrysanthemums at her corsage. A bunch of the flowers was placed at each plate, and the guests thus had a lovely, if fleeting, reminder of their delightful entertainment.

Another entertainment in which chrysanthemums were used as a decoration was quite unique. The guests were asked to arrange their gowns, or some part thereof, in harmony with some one of the many colors of the chrysanthemums. This afforded them a broad scope, as the colors are so varied and the shadings so beautiful. The table was arranged with white napery. An immense pyramid was formed of the flowers, the outer edge being of fern fronds, then followed white flowers; these grew into

pink ones, these shaded through their various hues till red was reached; red shaded to its deepest dye, when followed various shades of brown and mahogany. The center was crowned by a tall glass filled with yellow blossoms having loose feathery petals. Plenty of the flowers were at hand, and after the guests arrived the hostess noted with quick eye the dif-

THE ANNUAL LARKSPURS.

Under this name are grouped plants of somewhat different habits and which have been variously hybridized and crossed producing a great number of garden varieties distinguished by peculiar forms, sizes and colors. The principal types or species from which the many garden forms have been derived are *Delphinium Ajacis*, a native of middle Europe and *D. consolida*.



ANNUAL LARKSPUR.

ferent costumes and arranged bouquets for each one in harmony with her general costume. The entire effect was unique but pleasing, and the day was pre-eminently a chrysanthemum one.

The use of flowers can be greatly varied on different occasions, and attention to their grouping, with reference to their peculiar forms and colors, will suggest many pleasing and original ways to employ them.

ROSE SEELYE-MILLER.

Ipswich, S. D.

another European species, taller than the preceding and attaining a height of eighteen inches to three feet. The varieties called Rocket Larkspurs are erect and with long, narrow spikes of flowers in a great variety of colors and the flowers both single and double. The Emperor larkspurs are varieties of *D. consolida* and from a strong central stem send out numerous branches all of which produce flowers in great profusion. The plants are easily raised from seed sown in spring.

A WINDOW GARDEN FOR ONE DOLLAR.

"I HAVE no time to care for house plants, but I do love them so," sighed a little woman as she stood looking into my plant room. "Mother's windows were always full in winter, and now when I am shut in so much with the babies I fairly long for the sight of even a green leaf when everything is so white outside. If I could only manage it we would have a corner as pretty as this, but it is of no use to think of it. There are too many other ways for both time and money."

"Why don't you try a few bulbs," I said encouragingly. "They are not much trouble, and but little expense."

"Why, I thought bulbs were awfully expensive, and a woman had got to know a great deal more than I do to grow them successfully. Do you really think I could coax one to blossom, and could I get one to open by Christmas time?"

She had brightened visibly with the thought of it, but a shadow came over her face in a moment, as she continued: "I couldn't spend much money, for we are trying to furnish the house, and need it for other things. Could I get anything at all for a dollar that would just brighten up things a little?"

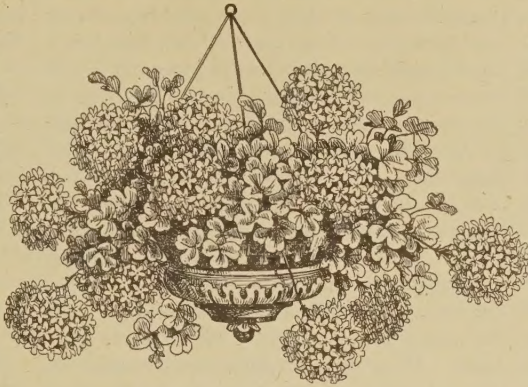
Upon inquiry it developed that she had plenty of flower pots and a hanging basket, so we began the fascinating work of looking over the catalogues to make our selection, for she left the matter largely to me, only stipulating that if possible she was to have something that would open by Christmas.

The first investment was ten cents for a pot of *Tradescantia zebrina*, bought of a woman who had more than she wanted for her own collection. It was placed on a wire bracket high up on the side of the window, where its long trailing vines of bronze and green mingled with shades of cream color and pink, crimson and gray, were always charming to see. It was high enough so its brittle stems were not easily reached by little fingers, and it grew so thriftily it was a comfort indeed. A Chinese sacred lily was set in water in a glass cracker jar about the last of November and by Christmas the long green leaves made a beautiful setting for the cream white lilies. Twenty-six flowers on the Chinese lily alone.

Perhaps it would be well to give the order she sent to the florist, as it would show exactly what she had to start with. It was: 1 Chinese Sacred Lily, 20 cents; 3 White Roman Hyacinths, 20 cents; 3 Single Jonquils, 10 cents; 6 Freesias, 20 cents; 5 Allium Neapolitanum, 10 cents; 3 Pink Oxalis, 10 cents.

The bulbs, with the exception of the sacred lily, were potted in October and the Roman hyacinths were potted separately and only two of them were brought out of the cellar in November. They both shook out their bells several days before Christmas, and one on either side of the Chinese lily, with the pink oxalis above and the tradescantia on the side of the window, made a pretty showing.

The oxalis bulbs were planted in a small hanging basket and swung in the center of the window where every sunny day their pink flowers gave a touch of color that was cheerful to look upon. It was not long before there was



OXALIS IN A HANGING BASKET.

quite a mass of them and they lasted all winter, which was the great consideration when purchasing them.

In January the jonquils opened, and the last



CHINESE SACRED LILY.

Roman hyacinth came out, lapping over into February a little. Then the freesias came on and for several weeks their lily-like flowers swung like censers, shedding their fragrance

without stint. The Alliums sulked awhile, as the best behaved bulbs sometimes will, but the last of February they began to blossom and they lasted until the middle of April, while the oxalis was still doing its best to make things pleasant in one little place. So, from the week before Christmas until the middle of April there was always flowers in this "dollar window garden," and they were very little trouble, but a constant pleasure and inspiration instead.

"I wonder," said their owner a year later, "that you flower-loving people don't tell the rest of the world how much comfort there is for a busy woman in bulbs. Anyway, I have found out the secret, and you might as well get out those catalogues again and see how much beauty two dollars will buy this year, for John says we had better fill the other east window too and give the children something pretty to look at, for the little things enjoyed them last year just as much as we did."

"And this is the woman," said I, "who laughed at me last November when she saw the shelves in the cellar filled with flower pots where the bulbs were making roots preparatory to a grand opening. The very woman who called it a fad and an extravagance. Another year you will have as many as I, for I plainly see that you have stepped into the enchanted land and the spell is over you."

As she sat down to make out her list she remarked that she must have every single one that she had last year, for not one was a failure.

"But the freesias and oxalis," I said, "you surely have not thrown them away, so you will not want more of them."

"Yes, I do; the ones I had last year are all safe, but, like *Oliver Twist*, I want more, and I want an Easter lily, and hyacinths, and tulips, and some other things besides. Please help me to get all the beauty possible out of that other dollar."

SARAH A. GIBBS.

MAKING LAWNS.

THE present month is one of the best for seeding lawns, and the earlier it is done the better. By sowing this month the young grass plants will have gained some strength of root, which will enable them to bear the heavy freezing to which they will be subjected a few months later. A well drained, deeply tilled, highly enriched and finely pulverized soil is the ideal seed bed for a lawn, and the better the preparation is made the more satisfactory will be the results in the present and in the future. In preparing the soil much can be done to destroy weeds, especially if the work is undertaken early. If commenced in August all the better, giving time for the weed seed to germinate and then be destroyed by surface cultivation. If stable manure is employed only that which is well rotted should be used, otherwise weed seeds will be introduced.

Clean seed is another important consideration and should be secured with care. It is a mistake to seed lightly; not less than four bushels of seed to the acre should be put on.

SUCCESS WITH HARDY BULBS.

AS the summer of 1893 is rapidly drawing to a close we are reminded that the planting of hardy bulbs for spring blooming will soon be in order, so a few hints at their care and treatment are in order at this time. In this latitude the spring flowering bulbs are the choicest flowers of the season. Blooming as they do when nature is awaking from the sleep of winter, on the first bright spring day we scan the borders and beds and welcome these harbingers of the pleasant weather which is soon to come. As many of our readers are not familiar with the selections of these beauties of nature I will name some of the leading varieties, which when properly planted never fail to give an abundant satisfaction. In these times of depression, when money is so hard to get and much harder to keep, we have to consult our pocketbooks and count the cost of many of these things in advance, and if we have a



SCILLA SIBIRICA.

quarter of a dollar to spend we make it go as far as possible. There are very few who can not afford to invest a little money in home adornment each year, as a few cents invested in hardy bulbs is not money sown to the winds, but with a little care and attention will cheer and beautify your homes for years to come.

I will enumerate a few leading varieties. Hyacinths *La Grandesse*, white; *Robert Steiger*, red; *Chas. Dickens*, blue, and *Ida*, yellow; these are all strictly first-class varieties and will surely please. Among the tulips are these: *Belle Alliance*, scarlet; *Bride of Haarlem*, in two colors, carmine and golden yellow; *Canary Bird*, yellow; *Chrysolora*, yellow; *Fireflame*, dark red; *La Reine*, white and rose; *Proserpine*, crimson; *Wouwerman*, purple; *Duke of York*, red and yellow; *Rembrandt*, red; *Purple Crown*, crimson, and others equally as good, but any or all the above will give satisfaction. Narcissus we find in varieties; if for forcing, select the *Totus albus*, white; *Grand Soliel d'Or*, yellow; *Horsfieldii*, yellow trumpet; for planting out choose the *Van Sion*, yellow; *Incomparable*, double yellow; these with *Trumpet Major* will always give satisfaction. Plant liberally of crocus; don't forget *Scilla Sibirica*. A few ranunculus, anemones and iris will also greatly please, but the two former must not be planted till early spring. Then if your pocket-book will allow you put out a bed of lilies, auratums, longiflorums, *Brownii's*, *candidums*, *tigers*, *speciosums*, etc.

Complaints are very numerous from amateurs unacquainted with the various habits of bulbs. They buy hyacinths, plant and bloom them for one season, the next year they come small flowers. As a remedy for this I would advise these people to take up their bulbs after they bloom and ripen, store them away till fall, then break off all small bulbs around the parent bulb and replant, this will increase your stock and largely do away with the small flowers, as the strength of the offshoots goes into the flower-stem of the large bulb. The offshoots can then be planted out, and by picking off the flower buds for a number of seasons may make in time flowering bulbs. Great care must be exercised in taking up and drying off. Do not take up any bulbs till the tops have ripened thoroughly. Cut off the tops, and spread them out in a dry airy place. When once dry they must not again be allowed to become wet, if they do they will become soft and rot. Do not put them away till thoroughly dry, and be sure and store them where they will be free from dampness and mice, as mice are very partial to crocus bulbs. When planting time arrives, in the fall, replant as usual, reserving only the largest and finest bulbs for forcing. With these few points in mind I see no reason why any admirer of these beauties of nature should hesitate to plant bulbs. The points on planting are given in every florist's catalogue and are very simple, so that failure seems next to an impossibility to even the unskilled amateur. H. C. TOWNSEND.

Wappingers Falls, N. Y.

WINTER BLOOMING PLANTS.

IN selecting plants for winter blooming the purchaser should bear in mind the habits which characterize a good plant. Those which are floriferous, healthy and free from insects are those that reward the flower lover for his efforts and care. A southeastern exposure is best, as the morning sun is to be preferred, but with a western or southern exposure good results may be obtained. Most plants like a temperature of 65° or 70°.

Few plants eclipse the geranium as a winter bloomer for the window garden. If all of the flower buds are pinched off during the summer and autumn and the plant has been trained by pinching back the shoots so that many flower stalks have been formed, you will have by December a plant abundant with bloom. Plants which are blooming and growing vigorously should be watered with liquid compost once a week. Some people are of the opinion that young plants make the best winter bloomers. This is a mistake. A young plant has but two or three branches and so has but very small flowering surface, while an old one which has been pinched back and has many shoots will bloom profusely.

The following list includes the single sorts which are excellent winter bloomers: *Gen. Grant*, rich scarlet; *Mrs. James Vick*, salmon shading to nearly white; *Master Christine*, pink; *Queen of the Whites Improved*, white, very fine; *King Olga*, deep pink, base of petals white.

The double varieties are not quite as good as the single sorts for winter blooming, but the following will give good results: *Bishop Wood*, scarlet and violet; *Beaute Poitevin*, salmon; *Madame Thibaut*, rosy pink, upper petals marked with white; *Madame La Comtesse de Baume*, rose color.

Another plant which deserves much praise is the abutilon. It is one of the most beautiful of pendant flowers, being a prime favorite because of its beauty, gracefulness, and freedom of bloom, and it is easily grown. The foliage is very beautiful and in a few varieties is variegated. The abutilon likes a cool room better than a very warm one, as it becomes weak in a very warm atmosphere. Among many other qualities the abutilon is cleanly and healthy and is not subject to the attack of insects. There is quite a variety of colors. *Eclipse* has beautifully marked foliage; the flowers are a bright yellow with a crimson throat. *Golden Fleece* is bright yellow; *Boule de Neige* is pure white, and *New Double Thompsoni plena* is orange shaded with crimson. Altogether the abutilon is a fine plant for winter blooming.

The *Bouvardia* is a charming plant which is excellent for the window garden. It is not difficult to raise and blooms profusely. The flowers are red, white and pink.

Some annuals make very satisfactory bloomers during the winter months. Sow the seed in five or six-inch pots any time between October 1st and January 1st. The seeds germinate rapidly and some varieties bloom within thirty days. Sow the seeds in a good rich loam somewhat sandy. Liquid fertilizer may occasionally be used.

A pot of winter blooming morning glories makes a beautiful picture. The plants commence to flower when only a few inches high.

The *brachycome*, or *Swan River Daisy*, is a little beauty. It attains a height of eight or ten inches. The flowers resemble the daisy and are blue or white.

The *Diamond Flower* is one of the prettiest little annuals grown. The plants only attain a height of about two inches. The blossoms are violet and white.

The dwarf nasturtium is valuable for winter blooming with its delicate green foliage and flowers ranging in color from pale yellow and orange to the darkest maroon.

Sow a few pots of these annuals and they will afford you much pleasure. EDITH JOHNSON.

Columbus, Ohio.

WATERING FERNS.—Much ignorance still exists, even amongst those whom one would suppose were better informed, on the subject of watering ferns. Neither the "lick and promise" system, nor the "splash and drown" method will do for ferns. They must be watered systematically, and only when they require it. The whole of the pots should be looked over every day, and those whose occupants are needing water should be just filled up to their rims; to those that are not in need none should be given until they really require it. When watering do not carelessly splash the water all over the fronds, as this will do them—in most cases—irreparable injury. Use a fine brass-rosed can, and with this pour the water carefully on the soil. Ferns should never under any circumstances be allowed to get dry; they must at all times of the year be kept moist. On the other hand they should not be over-watered; this will do them quite as much harm as drought; both being very destructive to them. As far as possible the water used for the plants should be of the same temperature as the house in which the ferns are growing. This is the surest way of attaining to success in fern culture.—*British Gardening.*

CAPE MARIGOLDS.

THE species and varieties of calendula, popularly known as cape marigold, are showy, free-flowering, hardy annual plants. The plants grow from twelve to eighteen inches in height having alternate, oblong, acute leaves, and produce their large and brilliant single or double flowers in solitary, terminal heads from June to October, and during that time are very effective in beds or mixed borders.

Calendula officinalis is the well known Pot Marigold, which at one time was considered to possess great medicinal virtues, a tincture being made from its flowers which was considered to



PLANT OF CALENDULA OFFICINALIS.

be far more efficacious for bruises or sprains than arnica. It was also considered a pot-herb of great merit.

C. pluvialis was called by Linnæus the rainy marigold on account of its flowers not opening during dark weather or whenever heavy clouds foretold the approach of rain.

Within the past few years much attention has been bestowed upon the calendulas, and the result has been the production of several new and improved varieties which have brought the genus into prominent notice, and at the present time they are considered to be indispensable for summer garden work; as they can be grown to great perfection with a little care and attention they deserve all that can be said in their praise.

To grow the calendula well the plants should be given a deep, enriched soil, a sunny situation, and sufficient space in which to properly develop.

For early blooming the seed should be sown about the middle of March in a pot or pan filled with rich, loamy soil; sow thinly, cover slightly, and place in a warm moist situation, as close to the glass as possible. As soon as the plants are well up and strong enough to handle they



FLOWER OF CALENDULA OFFICINALIS.

should be transplanted into other pans, or shallow flats or boxes, similarly prepared, keeping them at least two inches apart each way. Keep these young plants rather close until growth commences, then remove to a cooler temperature and grow on carefully until the weather becomes warm and settled, when they can be

planted outside. While the plants are under glass air should be freely given, and care taken to insure a stocky growth. Or the seed can be sown in a cold frame about the middle of April or on a nicely prepared border about the first of May, and the young plants carefully thinned out or transplanted and treated as above advised. If sown in the open air the plants can be removed to the places where they are to bloom as soon as they are large enough to handle. This sowing will produce the finest flowers, but the plants will not bloom so early. Where one can spare the time to remove the faded flowers the plants will continue much longer in bloom.

The generic name is derived from *calendæ*, the first days of the month, and was given because some of the species were, in mild climates, to be found in flower every month. The English or common name is a corruption of the term Mary's Gold.

Of the many varieties in cultivation the following are the most desirable and distinct:

C. officinalis plena grows about one foot in height. Flowers double, of a fine orange color.

C. o. Meteor has large double yellow flowers which are distinctly striped with orange.



CALENDULA, VAR. METEOR.

C. o. Le Proust, the double yellow flowers of this variety are distinctly edged with brown.

C. pluvialis is a native of the Cape of Good Hope. It produces large, single, white flowers which are brown underneath.

C. Pongei fl. pl. has very showy double white flowers.

C. oriole with intense bright golden yellow flowers, and the royal marigold *Trianon*, whose double sulphur yellow flowers have a dark brown center, are two very showy and promising novelties of the present season.

Floral Park, N. Y. CHAS. E. PARNELL.

BLUE FLOWERS FOR A GREENHOUSE.—These are not particularly numerous, still a very fine selection may be made. One of the most showy is the *Leschenaultia biloba major*. Other very good and easily grown subjects are the blue primulas and cinerarias, of which there are now some very fine strains in cultivation. There is also a large number of blue hyacinths; these, if potted up in the autumn, will make the greenhouse very gay in the early spring months. *Chionodoxa Lucilæ*, the blue scillas, and *Iris reticulata*, although hardy bulbs, are very showy when cultivated in pots under glass, and I would advise a large number of these to be secured and potted up at the same time as the hyacinths. The African lily, *Agapanthus umbellatus*, is a charming pale blue flower and is easily grown; a few of these should be included, and I would also grow a few of the blue varieties of *Campanula pyramidalis* (in flower now). *Lasiandra macrantha* is an exquisitely pretty blue flower and easily grown; it is one of the most ornamental of blue flowering plants that I am acquainted with. Another pretty sub-

ject is *Witsenia corymbosa*, an ally of the iris, and having very pretty foliage. *Tremandra verticillata* is another plant that should be included, for it is indeed a gem when in flower. *Salvia patens* makes a handsome greenhouse plant, its flowers being of the deepest blue; and of the *Statice* there are several fine species. *Plumbago capensis* should also be included, as it is a most valuable plant. The plants here enumerated will provide a display of flowers nearly throughout the year.—*Handsworthian*, in *British Gardening*.

COW PEAS.—Cow peas is a crop known and valued all through the South, but it has not until recently been considered as adapted to the North. It is now too late to try them this year, but this item will do to put away as a memorandum for next season. If sown about June 1st in the North, they will make an excellent crop for late fall pasture or soiling, coming into use just at the time that we need something to bridge over between grass and hay. Try them next year.



Mrs. J. H. HORSNYDER, 152 Pacific Ave., Santa Cruz, Cal., writes:

"When a girl at school, in Reading, Ohio, I had a severe attack of brain fever. On my recovery, I found myself perfectly bald, and, for a long time, I feared I should be permanently so. Friends urged me to use Ayer's Hair Vigor, and, on doing so, my hair

Began to Grow,

and I now have as fine a head of hair as one could wish for, being changed, however, from blonde to dark brown."

"After a fit of sickness, my hair came out in combfalls. I used two bottles of

Ayer's Hair Vigor

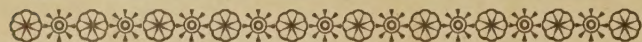
and now my hair is over a yard long and very full and heavy. I have recommended this preparation to others with like good effect."—Mrs. Sidney Carr, 1460 Regina st., Harrisburg, Pa.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for several years and always obtained satisfactory results. I know it is the best preparation for the hair that is made."—C. T. Arnett, Mammoth Spring, Ark. *

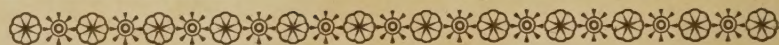
Ayer's Hair Vigor

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

SUNSHINE



ALL WINTER




\$1.00 Star Collection!

Forty-Two • Named • Autumn • Bulbs.

LAST fall (1892) we introduced a new feature in our Bulb trade, viz: putting up in one package a full assortment of the most desirable Fall Bulbs suitable for house and out-door culture, delivered at your door at a trifling cost.

The demand for our 1892 collection was overwhelmingly large, exceeding by far our greatest expectation of sales; in fact, so much so that towards the last (having sold out of many varieties) we were quite unwillingly forced to substitute other bulbs than the collection called for.

This season, however, we have estimated in full, and have grown each variety named in the collection in sufficient quantities to meet all demands for the 1893 Star Collection.

 *The 1893 Star Collection contains the largest assortment ever offered for the money.* The bulbs are the *finest grown*, and will produce blooms that will give pleasure through all the long winter months, and lasting far into spring, while the price—but a trifle over two cents each—admits of every reader becoming a purchaser.

As a further inducement, to enable our readers, as well as others, to secure this truly valuable Star Collection, we offer it at the extraordinary low price of

ONE DOLLAR, DELIVERED AT YOUR DOOR.

Vicks' Bulb Catalogue, containing illustrations and descriptions of all these bulbs, also hundreds of other varieties, MAILED FREE. New style, new illustrations. Order now.

VICKS' STAR COLLECTION.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1 Harrissi, the charming Easter Lily. Fig. 16.
1 Hyacinth, Baron Van Tuyll, lovely single blue. Fig. 7.
1 " Regina Victoria, fine double red,
1 " Blanchard, choice single white,
1 Tulip, Gesneriana, new fine scarlet. Fig. 5.
1 " Yellow Prince, the best of all yellows,
1 " Parrot, a curious and interesting variety. Fig. 6.
3 Narcissus Bulbocodium, (Hoop Petticoat). The form and habit is both distinct and graceful, and makes a handsome and showy plant. The color of the bloom is a rich golden yellow, and very fragrant. Fig. 3.
3 Jonquils, single sweet scented. Fig. 8.
1 Crocus, Von Brunow, lovely dark blue. Fig. 10.
1 " Queen Victoria, pure white.
1 " Sir Walter Scott, fine striped, "
1 " Large Golden Yellow. "
(These four planted in one pot make a beautiful display.)
2 Daffodils. Imported direct from Ireland, the home of the Daffodil.
1 Narcissus grandiflora, fine for forcing; bloom exceedingly large and fragrant; vigorous in growth and profuse in flowering, and blooming early makes it invaluable for cutting for Christmas. Fig. 2</p> | <p>4 Freesia, refracta alba, one of the most beautiful and profitable of all the winter blooming bulbs. The flower is pure white, giving forth an exquisite fragrance, and will remain in good condition for more than two weeks. Fig. 4.
2 Sparaxis, presenting some of the most curious and beautiful combinations of colors. Fig. 15.
2 Winter Aconites. Like a nugget of gold amid ice and snow.
4 Anemone,—2 Single and 2 Double. A lovely flower in combination with others in this collection, producing large quantities of bright and fine formed scarlet blooms. Figs. 11 and 12.
3 Chionodoxa (Glory of the Snow). Flowers of a lovely azure blue, standing a remarkably long time; for winter blooming in the house they excel, and thousands are used by florists. Fig. 14.
2 Triteleia uniflora. Spring Starflower. Flowers whitish with a light blue shade, borne singly on tall stems. Fig. 13.
3 Iris Persica. One of the most beautiful dwarf varieties as yet known. Its varied colors make a charming display, and something unusual with the Iris group. It is quite fragrant. Fig. 9.
2 Leucojum aestivum. Large Snowflake. Very pretty white flowers with a greenish blotch on each petal; they continue in flower a long time and are desirable for all collections. Fig. 1.</p> |
|--|--|

Figures refer to Colored Illustrations on other side of this leaf.

JAMES VICK'S SONS, SEEDSMEN, Rochester N. Y.

Begonias Failing.

Last spring I bought two begonias, one Rex and one Comtesse Louise Erdody, or Cork Screw begonia. They were nice plants and I potted them in good garden soil and they did nicely for awhile, and then dried up, and died. I watered them two or three times a week. Please tell me what you think was the matter. Other plants have done nicely.

Binghamton, N. Y.

W. S. B.

These plants appear to have done well for a time after they were potted. If the conditions had been unchanged there is no reason why they should not have continued in good health. The question is, what happened to them? A somewhat shaded place suits them best and if careful attention is given to watering, and the soil is all right in the pots they are usually satisfactory plants.

We have many inquiries like the above requesting answers which require a full knowledge of all the circumstances relating to the particular plants for a length of time. The cause of the trouble is in immediate connection with the special plants and must be learned by those having the care of them.

Tuberose—Scale on Fuchsia.

When should I plant tuberose to have the blossoms in early winter?

Can you tell me how to contend with the little minute turtle-like pest on the Storm King fuchsia, causing the tips and finally the whole leaf to turn rusty? Under the microscope it is light with an elongated dark spot on either side of back. It infests the under side of the leaf.

E. J.

Saegertown, Pa.

Tuberose for winter blooming should be potted in July or August.

The scale insect on fuchsia must be removed, either by picking them off with a pin or other sharp pointed instrument or brushing with something like an old tooth brush, using a good soapuds. The scale will be apt to be found on the stem and branches and shoots as well as on the leaves. It must be cleared away and then the plant kept free from it. Touching each one with a little alcohol will kill it.

Paper Flower Pots—Lilies.

In a number of Vick's Magazine I saw an article on "Paper Flower Pots" in which they are highly recommended. I would be glad to have your opinion about them. Are they durable, will they stand water, are they suitable for any kind of plants that stand in a piazza, can you furnish them, what are the prices and sizes of them, and what would be the postage if sent at my expense? I would like to get some after hearing from you. If these paper pots should get wet by rain would it injure them? Are they only suitable for bulbs? I should want them for any kind of plants that I keep in the piazza.

When is the best time for getting and planting lily bulbs?

MRS. E. P. R. B.

Elko, S. C.

The paper flower pots are quite serviceable for a few months, standing wetting and use well. They are especially recommended for bulbs because such use would be of comparatively short duration and they will prove quite satisfactory for the purpose. Prices and sizes will be found among the advertisements in this issue.

Lily bulbs should be planted now as early as possible.

Carnation—Pelargoniums—Calla.

I have a carnation, Lizzie McGowan, that I bought a year ago last spring which has never blossomed. It grows tall and slender. What must I do to make it blossom this winter?

What are the plants that are commonly called Pansy geraniums and Lady Washingtons? I have never seen them called by such names in your *Floral Guide*. How many varieties are there? I think they are among the best plants for winter blooming.

How shall I treat my calla to make it do well this winter?

H. E. P.

Centerville, Ill.

The carnation should have been planted out in the garden in the spring and cared for so as to make a large, thick plant of it. Then in September it could be taken up and potted for winter. Some young plants should be raised from it for another year.

The plants inquired about are annual blooming pelargoniums, commonly called Show and Fancy pelargoniums. They cannot be advised as house plants.

Put the calla now in a five or six-inch pot, using about equal parts of good loam and old manure from the cow yard. When growth starts keep it well supplied with water.

Experience and Questions.

I venture to ask a few questions, and to tell my experience with rooting and repotting, or rather starting, young plants for winter. I start them any time after February, and as late as June, in three-inch pots. I use the Armour Corned Beef can for the next size after the three-inch pot; it is nearly square and one can get more of them in a window if particular to put the plant in so you can set them in sideways. I pound a lot of nail holes in the bottom of the cans and put in one or two inches of stones or coal for drainage and fill with rich moist soil and set the plant so as not to disturb the roots and fill the can, with the plant in, with water and then fill up with dirt, the water will straighten the roots all out and the dirt will settle all through the roots. Then sprinkle the leaves well and set the plant where it is cool and rather dark for a few days and they will be as fresh and green as though they had not been disturbed. I never have any die or wilt when shifted this way. I leave the plants in the little pots until July with only now and then a dose of liquid manure; but I always keep all the buds picked off so they will blossom all winter. I don't repot them again until toward February, but they get a weekly dose of phosphate liquid manure and I have lovely plants. I have a fuchsia that stands eighteen inches high and the longest shoot is fourteen inches; every shoot is loaded with buds and blossoms; there are 212 buds and blossoms on it and it was rooted last winter about Christmas. You may know that I have some plants when I tell you I picked off my little plants which I am raising for next winter fifty-seven bunches of buds. I think I ought to have some flowers next winter. I have two heliotropes, one of them is two feet and seven inches high and it blossomed nearly all winter and so far this summer. I was told to cut it back. I wish some one would tell me when to cut it back and how close. I repotted it about four weeks ago; ought I to have cut it then? Ought they both to be cut at the same time? My plants set on a north porch. I have four shelves the whole length of the porch which are full, besides my oleander and other large plants. How are calla bulbs dried out? When is the best time to set out cherry trees? I wish Mrs. R. A. Wilson, Ashmore, Ill., would tell how she made her Roman hyacinths have four stalks of bloom, I can't have but one and hardly that.

SUBSCRIBER.

Gainesville, N. Y.

The time to shorten in the heliotrope was when it was repotted. If it had then been done the new branches would be more numerous.

Plant cherry trees in the spring.

Dahlia Borers.

Please tell me in the next Magazine what to do for my dahlias. They are ruined nearly this year by a long striped worm which bores a hole in the stalk, then works up to the top killing it, as the stalk falls over and wilts. I have found many of the worms and destroyed them, but then the mischief is done. I have never been troubled that way before.

Golden Eagle, Ill.

MRS. S. L. W.

The insect here complained of is probably *Gortyna nitela*, the Stalk Borer. According to Dr. Lintner, "the moth belongs to the *Noctuidæ*, or owl moths, as sometimes popularly called, from their habit of coming abroad from their hiding places after dark to feed; a few of them, however, fly by day."

Injuries to plants from this insect have been repeatedly reported from Illinois, Missouri and

Wisconsin, as, also, from eastern localities. It has been found to bore into the stems of tomato, potato, spinach, wheat, corn, dahlias, asters, lilies, spiræa, salvia, milk-weed, castor-bean, rhubarb, cockle-bur, rag-weed, polygonum, and in the twigs of the peach and currant. It also eats the fruit of the tomato and strawberry, and bores into the cob of ears of corn as well as the stalk.

As to the remedy Dr. Lintner has the following to say: "When this insect occurs in the potato, its presence can be readily detected by the withered stems before they have become broken down. By placing the point of a penknife in the opening and slitting the burrow upward, the caterpillar may be found and killed. If the field be large and too badly infested to permit the employment of this method, then, if the vines can be collected and burned before the month of September, all the larvæ or the pupæ which may be undergoing their change within the stems will be destroyed. As early potatoes are more liable to be infested by the borer than the later ones, the burning method may be easily resorted to. The same method of treatment will be available for the destruction of the caterpillar in several other of the food plants which it infests."

The method described above would be applicable to the dahlia, but it would require that one should be watching for the first indications of the insect, and commence its destruction as soon as noticed and follow it up through the season.



GOOD Food - - Digestion - - Complexion - -

are all intimately connected—practically inseparable. Though the fact is often ignored, it is nevertheless true that a good complexion is an impossibility without good digestion, which in turn depends on good food.

There is no more common cause of indigestion than lard. Let the bright house-keeper use

COTTOLENE

The New Vegetable Shortening

and substitute for lard, and her cheeks, with those of her family, will be far more likely to be "Like a rose in the snow."

COTTOLENE is clean, delicate, healthful and popular. Try it for yourself.

Send three cents in stamps to N. K. Fairbank & Co., Chicago, for handsome Cottolene Cook Book, containing six hundred recipes, prepared by nine eminent authorities on cooking.

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THE FLOWERS AT THE CHICAGO EXPOSITION A DESERT PARK AND ISLAND TRANSFORMED INTO A SCENE OF BEAUTY.

A MAGNIFICENT HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.



The Fair as a whole can no more be described than can any other colossal work of nature and art. As Kate Field says in *Washington*:

"Great scenery can neither be painted on canvas nor in books. How then can an exposition covering six hundred and seventy acres, including the grandest conceptions of human intellect, find expression on paper? Fancy the average reporter face to face with the epitome of the genius of the world and you get an idea of the situation. In despair at his own littleness, he tackles the subjects with which he is most familiar, deals in puerilities and leaves readers just where they were—in the dark. The Fair can only be justly treated in hallelujahs and in sections. Seven million people now know for themselves what it is like. Unless the other nine-tenths of our population come to Chicago they will never realize their loss."

The making of what was a swampy place into a beautiful scene was done, first of all, under the master hand of Frederick Law Olmsted, by laying out the landscape gardening and getting rid of the swamp by dredging canals and lagoons all through Jackson Park in the most artistic manner. The effect is marvelous, and, combined with the finest architecture the world ever saw, it is magical.

At night, lighted with the myriads of electric lights and amid the playing of the colored fountains, it seems as if one were transported into another world.

There is work and pleasure enough for any one who has the leisure to spend two or three months, and a wondrous revelation and a last-

ing memory for such as can only remain twenty-four hours. The whole world, absolutely, has laid its wealth and best productions at our feet. Think of one building covering *thirty-two* acres of ground, with many others of from four to ten acres, all crowded full of exhibits!

Horticulture has by no means been neglected, and the accompanying picture of the grandest horticultural building ever erected will give a little idea of what is under one roof, if the reader will compare its size with some familiar object. The plan is a central pavilion with two end pavilions and connected with the central one by front and rear curtains, forming two interior courts each 88 by 270 feet. These courts are beautifully decorated in color and planted with ornamental shrubs and flowers. The center of the pavilion is roofed by a dome of crystal 187 feet in diameter and 113 feet high, under which are the tallest palms, bamboos and tree ferns that can be procured. In this building are exhibited all the varieties of flowers, plants, vines, seeds, horticultural implements, etc. Those exhibits requiring sunshine and light are shown in the rear curtains, where the roof is entirely of glass and not too far removed from the plants. The front curtains and space under the galleries are designed for exhibits that require only the ordinary amount of light. Pro-

cession of blossoms is one of never ending variety. Spring was pictured in the early blooms; the full maturity of summer is scarcely visible before the plants that are to depict the glories of autumn are given root and coaxed into development that maintain the perfection of the panorama of the seasons.

The thought of a procession of flowers as the seasons pass gives way to wonder and pleasure when one sees the achievements which mark the exposition year in the history of floriculture. In a corner of one of the beds where twining roses mat the ground is one of the great shows. It is a new rose from Japan called the Wichuriana. A magnificent plant and one of the most fragrant ever known. Then here is a new race of hybrid pinks from a French florist. They are remarkable for the beauty of blossom and the variety of shades of colors. The Germans also have a very fine rose, the Kaiserin Victoria.

When the strolling visitor comes to the Japanese iris, he will notice the array of gorgeous colors that mark the bed. The tules too are significant to the initiated. One flower of royal purple is the Romeo, another of purest white is the Juliet, another of motley is Touchstone, and so the list goes through the Shakespearian list of characters.

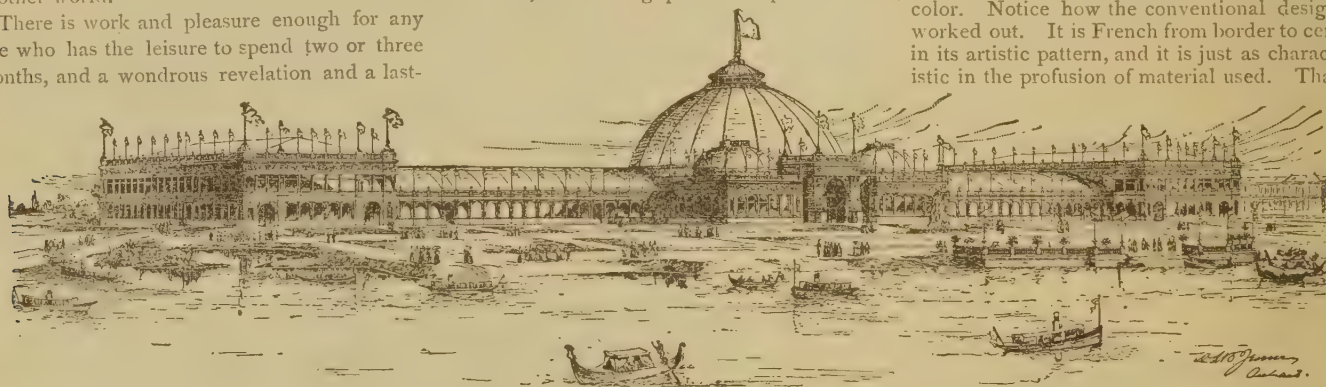
The Germans adhere almost entirely to rigid lines with what we would call a dearth of material. Of course it is satisfactory because it is characteristic. If one wants to study further it is interesting to trace national character in economy of material and the exactness with which every line is traced and angle described. The French display is another piece of character in color. Notice how the conventional design is worked out. It is French from border to center in its artistic pattern, and it is just as characteristic in the profusion of material used. That is

because the French, as a people, are fond of beautiful and elaborate designs.

The Americans have their own school just as distinct in its way as national styles can be in anything. It is only in recent years that landscape gardening has reached the dignity of a school in this country, but now it is known the world over for its special lines of treatment. Our artists pay little heed to tradition as the French do, nor are they fond of the conventional lines. They prefer rather the most liberal use of material up to the point of extravagance, and they follow the suggestions of nature as much as possible. If I were making figures I should say the Americans employ free hand drawing in their landscape work.

In the flower beds the same tribute to the country's wealth of flora is evident everywhere. There are carnations seemingly of a thousand differing shades. There are sweet peas in profusion, dwarf dahlias, clematis, black-eyed Susans, old fashioned snap dragons that make one think of bonneted Dutch maidens stepped out of some old Knickerbocker picture, evening primroses, forerunners of the goldenrod, hollyhocks, gladiolus, Baltimore Belle roses—all of the simple and sweet growths that appeal to every lover of things beautiful and natural.

Whether the full significance of their mission reaches those who see them or not, they have their integral value as factors in the lesson of the Exposition, and will remain to every one who shall see Jackson Park to teach that lesson in after days when the Fair is a memory.



THE HORTICULTURAL BUILDING, 1,000 FEET LONG, 250 FEET WIDE, COST \$300,000.

enormous in size. These were replaced with other seasonable plants, such as asters, etc., and these will be ruthlessly plucked up as soon as their show time is over and the beds filled with others which of course are already being grown in boxes, pots, etc., in the six large greenhouses which stand back of the Horticultural Building.

The wooded island which occupies the center of the lagoon is as near nature as man can get in his clumsy attempt to be natural. Probably not one in a hundred of the sight-seers who stroll through the water-bound garden, with its innumerable nooks and corners, knows that the place was once a barren marsh and sand heaps with few trees as the nucleus of its present beauty.

The last touch, one that appeals to visitors from the Old Sod, is a large copy of the Irish harp outlined in green with shamrock from Dowth Castle, the birthplace of John Boyle O'Reilly, contributed by the widow of the famous patriot and writer. The shamrock was taken from the castle by Hugh Dickson, who traveled from Belfast to the castle for the purpose, and was forwarded by William Dogue, superintendent of the Boston City Works. The harp is an incident in a very broad international scheme of decoration designed to show not only distinctive styles of treatment but the finest of the new flowers.

Starting from the rose garden, a wonderfully complete display, you are struck with the forethought which provided months in advance for the rotation of flowers planted so that the pro-

cession of blossoms is one of never ending variety. Spring was pictured in the early blooms; the full maturity of summer is scarcely visible before the plants that are to depict the glories of autumn are given root and coaxed into development that maintain the perfection of the panorama of the seasons.

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ROMAN HYACINTHS.

WHEN summer with its full sweet days and flowers that bloomed in its softer light and "fairer air" has waned, cool nights and shorter days remind us that nature is preparing for a change of seasons when what furnished the delight of one must be yielded for another. But in all the changes of seasons nature makes compensation. Flowers of autumn and winter are not as gay nor as abundant as those of summer, but more precious by contrast with the frozen earth and chill aspect of nature on all sides. Many a bleak spot can be brightened and beautified and much pleasure derived from labor wisely bestowed in preparing winter blooming plants and aiding them to bloom in advance of the spring awakening of the flower world.

Pure white Roman hyacinths are the flowers of winter that force most readily and bloom most freely without much assistance, and for a small outlay of money and attention. The slender stems bearing the very delicate single bells, several from one bulb, are too well known to need description, but the wonder is why they are so hardy and bloom so profusely and bravely amid the winter's cold. They make such sure returns that I feel safe in giving them a recommendation above all others, and even if it is a "twice told tale," emphasizing the main points of culture that tend to enhance the perfection of incomparably beautiful and abundant blooms.

The first consideration is to purchase and plant early. September is the best month, but October planting brings good results. For a succession, even later planting is recommended. But only for a succession or long continued season of blooming is late planting advisable. Early in the fall purchase a good supply of bulbs and, although I may be a floral heretic, I prefer for myself and advise others to make nice beds outdoors and plant there. Select a sunny position, have the ground spaded, raked and enriched with decomposed leafmold and any other fertilizer that convenience affords. Sand freely mixed is an advantage, and when the bulbs are set in place put a teacupful of sand under each one. Cover fully six inches with the rich soil of the bed and mulch evenly the entire surface with leaves gathered from under pine and cedar trees if obtainable. Sheets of moss from the woods, which can be found at the base of old stumps and trees and in damp shady fence corners and other shy nooks; the moss-covered bark of old logs torn off entire, and moss with small ferns growing in it in forks of old trees, make a nice top dressing for the hyacinth bed. The winter rains keep it comparatively fresh and green.

Bulbs of all kinds bloom in greater perfection if protected by such a top covering from the first early planting in fall, and when the cold becomes severe add more leaves, over which scatter dirt to prevent being blown off by the winds. When the cold winter rain turns to sleet, and every blade of grass is an icicle, throw some straw matting, light boards, or the like, over the beds and leave them till the weather breaks and a thaw comes. A gradual thaw in the dark saves many flowers and plants after freezing. It is the sudden transition from cold to warm that does so much fierce destructive work in hard winters. Exercise great precaution, however, in removing the protection too soon.

First covering and then uncovering makes plants all the more susceptible to cold if not done judiciously.

Now we know how and when to plant; the next thing is how many hyacinths and kindred bulbs to plant. Every single flower is sweet and pretty, but a large number is proportionately more beautiful. Roman hyacinths multiply rapidly, and when set a few inches apart will soon form a thick mass and bloom in an un-



EARLY ROMAN WHITE HYACINTH.

broken sheet of white, fit for "the dainty feet of Babie Belle" when she crossed the "bridge of flowers" and came from heaven to earth.

This all has reference to outdoor planting in liberal quantities. The bulbs are so very reasonable in price by the hundred that I advise purchasing not less at a time. Plants pierce the ground better altogether than one or a few could, and naturalize themselves so that year after year they bloom freely and finely as a permanent feature of beauty upon any lawn. Sometimes such beds of flowers become memorials sacred to the memory of the departed hand that planted them. Put out in September or October the

Roman hyacinth will be in bloom at Christmas and New Years* favorable seasons, and continue for weeks till about the last of January, the full crown of pure white fragrant blooms, like a wreath embroidered in spotless snow, will reward the cultivator.

The Fall Catalogue which Mr. Vick has sent out for years contains full and reliable directions for window and conservatory growth and culture. I have followed those directions and succeeded with all kinds of bulbs. And there are many things of which to recommend growing a limited number in the house. The plan is not by any means to be discouraged. But the idea I am advancing here is to have good sized beds of the hardiest bulbs in well drained, sunny positions, so that in times of unavoidable neglect from sickness in the family, or company, or a pressure of necessary work in the household, there will be plenty of sweet flowers to bloom under nature's care.

All the fine hyacinths and tulips do as well as Roman hyacinths, though not so early to bloom. Among the ironclad bulbs the narcissus ought to rank first after the Roman hyacinth. It only needs to be planted in good sized clumps on the lawn or in the borders and let alone. A top dressing of rich earth, each fall, is an advantage, and the bulbs are so free to bloom, and the flowers so sweet and fair to look upon, they deserve much attention. I like the firm clean stems of the narcissus, they work into bouquets and fill vases so well of themselves.

If hyacinths, tulips and narcissus are best to plant in companies of a hundred, each, the sweet little crocus ought to be marshalled by the regiment. One thousand crocus bulbs can be bought for a small amount, and it is only thus planted that they do themselves and the cultivator justice. So many complain of want of success with the crocus when the secret of success lies in two things: early planting and in large numbers. The bulbs are small and the bright little flower with its cluster of tiny leaves is diminutive, so that a few do not amount to much. Plant in designs of curves, crescents, bands, etc., in the different colors, and above all plant early in the fall, and no artist with a skillful brush can place before the vision aught more beautiful.

MRS. G. T. DRENNAN.

Lexington, Miss.

*[These instructions apply especially to the South. Roman hyacinths planted out at the North will bloom early in spring. We advise our Northern readers to raise them particularly as house plants. The instructions here given about planting apply equally well to other hyacinths and to all localities. Ed.]

RAMEY'S MEDICATOR CURES CATARRH

CLEAR THE HEAD.
Cures Offensive Breath



AGENTS WANTED

LARGE PROFITS FOR LADIES OR GENTLEMEN. NO EXPERIENCE REQUIRED.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR RAMEY'S MEDICATOR. TAKE NO OTHER.

From Gov. Chase.

Executive Department,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Dec. 22, 1892.

Ramey Mediator Co.:

Gentlemen—I have used your Mediator with entire satisfaction for colds and slight catarrhal trouble. When used according to directions its effect is immediate and a cure seems certain. I shall not travel without it.

Very respectfully yours,

IRA J. CHASE.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 1, 1892.

I am pleased with the results obtained from the use of the Mediator, and have recommended it to others.

C. W. CROUCH, 31 Robinson St.

A Physician of 26 Years' Practice says:

AURORA, ILL., Dec. 31, 1891.

I have used your Mediator in my practice, and I know of no instrument so good for the introduction of Inhalent Medicines to the nose, throat and lungs. By your instrument the patient can send the medicine to the lungs, throat and all parts of the head. It is very useful in the treatment of Catarrh, La Grippe and kindred troubles

T. M. TRIPLETT, M. D.

Catarrh of the Throat, Headache, Neuralgia, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hay Fever, La Grippe, Etc., or Money Refunded. Price complete with four months' treatment by mail \$2. The medicine is put on a sponge in enlarged part of mediator. Insert twin tubes in nostrils, single tube in mouth, then blow; thus your lungs force highly medicated air into all parts of the head and throat. Send for terms, Testimonials, and further particulars.

RAMEY MEDICATOR CO. 85 Dearborn St., CHICAGO, ILL.

DEAFNESS CURED.

L. W. Nichols, Jeweler, says:

RICHMOND, ILL.

A few weeks ago I bought one of your Mediators and Catarrh Cure for my wife, who was very deaf from Catarrh. The use of it has been miraculous. Her hearing is perfectly restored.

What a Prominent Clergyman Says.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14, 1892.

I have used Ramey's Mediator and Compound Inhalent for Hay Fever and found relief. I should think such a remedy would be valuable for colds and catarrh.

REV. H. W. THOMAS, Peoples' Church.

NERVOUS AND SICK HEADACHE.

Mrs. J. W. Hale,

Of 284 Spring St., Aurora, says:—I can highly recommend your Catarrh Cure and Mediator for nervous and sick headache and throat trouble. I would not be without one for five times what they cost.



ROCHESTER, N. Y., SEPTEMBER, 1893.

Entered in the Post Office at Rochester as "second-class" matter.

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One copy twenty-seven months (2½ years), full payment in advance, One Dollar.

A Club of Five or more copies, sent at one time, at 40 cents each, without premiums. Neighbors can join in this plan.

FREE Copies.—One free copy additional will be allowed to each club of ten (in addition to all other premiums and offers), if spoken of at the time the club is sent.

All contributions and subscriptions should be sent to Vick Publishing Co., at Rochester, N. Y.

ADVERTISING RATES.

\$1.25 per agate line per month; \$1.18 for 3 months, or 200 lines; \$1.12 for 6 months, or 400 lines; \$1.06 for 9 months, or 600 lines; \$1.00 for 1 year, or 1000 lines. One line extra charged for less than five.

All communications in regard to advertising to Vick Publishing Co., New York office, 38 Times Building, H. P. Hubbard, Manager.

Average monthly circulation **200,000.**

THE SEED CROP OF EUROPE.

The drought which has lasted in Great Britain and Europe from spring to midsummer has greatly diminished the crop of garden and flower seeds. This country is almost entirely dependent on Europe for its radish seed, and the crop has proved nearly a complete failure. Cabbage, turnip, beet, peas and many other kinds have produced but small yields. The lack of many kinds of seeds will scarcely be known here until some months later.

A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY.

A short call at the Oneida Community grounds, Oneida, N. Y., about the last of July, enabled us to see some splendid crops of raspberries and blackberries. The grounds are in a state of high cultivation and giving fine yields. The favorite black cap is the Palmer, the favorite red raspberry the Cuthbert. The Snyder takes the lead as a blackberry, being found quite hardy, and as a cropper it almost seems impossible for any other variety to excel it. The bushes were carrying an immense load. A large area is cultivated in red and black currants. The fruits are sold in a fresh state when a profitable market offers, and the rest are put up in bottles.

The bottling and canning factory is a large establishment, and everything appeared to be conducted with system and scrupulous cleanliness. A great amount of vegetables are canned. Peas were in hand at the time of our visit. Five acres of asparagus are raised, and we have no doubt it is a fine sight, though our short stay did not allow a visit to that part of the grounds; the superintendent, Mr. Hines, naturally exhibited some pride in making mention of it. All appearances indicate that the Community is a remarkably prosperous corporation.

A STRAWBERRY EXPERIENCE.

This year's observation among strawberries is given in a late number of the *Massachusetts Ploughman* by a New Hampshire cultivator. He says: "A few varieties, like Beder Wood, Bubach, Crescent, Haverland, Warfield and Wilson do well everywhere." He discards Beder Wood,

Crescent and Haverland for market berries because of their softness and light color, the last pickings of the first two are also small. Warfield has proved the most productive variety, Beverly stands next in this respect, and first for profit, as it sells for a higher price. Bubach takes third place.

"I am using this season," says the writer, "with my spring set plants for staminate varieties, Beverly, Lovett's Early, Bomba, Leader, Parker Earle, Belmont, Enhance and Wilson, and prefer them in order named. From experience of this fruiting season I shall next season set Bandwine, Beverly, and a seedling from the Belmont. These three and Warfield are the only varieties I am setting this fall for fruiting next season. The Beverly is nearly perfect.

I raised about eighty bushels of Beverly. Nearly one-fifth of my bearing beds were set with Beverly; if all had been Beverly the yield, in bushels, would have been three times larger. I find that I want for my market a large, bright, dark colored berry, that will not go to pieces when it is fully ripe if you touch it. The four varieties I have named will fill the bill. As long as Bubach will sell from twenty-five to forty cents per quart, it will not do to drop it from spring setting. It fails to fruit freely the next season, with me, if set in the fall."

This cultivator has a hundred varieties in trial, and the above is the result of his experience. It may differ materially from that of someone elsewhere but for his region and market it is worthy of consideration.

NOBATH, WHY?—How provoking these warm nights to find no hot water in the bath room, when a bath is such a luxury, because the girl has dumped the fire in the early part of the afternoon to cool off the kitchen. This can be overcome by writing the Moseley Folding Bath Tub Co., 181 South Canal Street, Chicago, Ill., for one of their simple heaters to fit in the bathroom.

SEPTEMBER WORK.

The present month is an active one for the garden. Many kinds of crops will mature and must be gathered and properly stored; lawns and flower beds and borders will require attention; tender plants which have been planted out or plunged for the summer must be lifted and potted and brought in; bulb planting will demand a large share of attention, both in the open ground and in pots.

In the fruit garden new plantations of strawberries can be made, and these require the soil for them to be well enriched and put in the best possible condition before planting. If care has been taken to root young plants in pots they can now be turned out and will become firmly established before cold weather sets in.

Raspberries can have the old canes cut out, and experience shows that it is better for the plants that this be done now, rather than later or in the spring. Currants should have the new growth shortened in, and if it is desirable to raise new plants this is the best time to put the cuttings in the ground; the warmth of the soil will cause them to throw out their roots in a short time and thus prepare them to bear the winter well.

The latter part of the month will be a favorable time for sowing spinach seed; the soil for this crop should be one that is well drained, deeply worked and well manured. Sow the

seed in drills from fourteen to eighteen inches apart and about an inch deep.

Many kinds of fruits will be ripening and each will need its especial attention whether used at home or sent to market.

Cold frames will be of much use this month in growing on some kinds of salad crops and flowering plants which are to be wintered over and sheltering some kinds of plants in pots. On every hand the garden requires attention the present month and much of the harvest of the season will mature. Preparations can also be made for the planting of trees and shrubs next month.

HOW TO KNOW THE WILD FLOWERS. By Mrs. William Starr Dana. Illustrated by Marion Satterlee.

Just at the right season of the year comes this admirable book—a book small enough to carry during rambles in the woods and fields, yet complete enough, in description and pictures, to make its owner intelligently acquainted with the wild flowers of our country. The few blooms which every one knows by sight and name are not mentioned, but more than a hundred others are described under their common and scientific names, and that no one may be in doubt, each plant and flower is pictured. In each description there is enough of botany to make the reader an adept, before he or she knows it, and in the introduction are some practical suggestions to those whose interest in the national flora extends beyond a moment's interest in the beauty of flowers. This book is one that is well worth the price, \$1.50. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.—A large and handsome Map of the United States, mounted and suitable for office or home use, is issued by the Burlington Route. Copies will be mailed to any address on receipt of fifteen cents in postage by P. S. EUSTIS, Gen'l Pass. Agent, C., B. & Q. R. R., Chicago, Ill.

BEST BILL OF FARE

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THE BABY.

BREAKFAST.

Lactated Food.

DINNER.

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SUPPER.

Lactated Food.



With an occasional lunch of Lactated Food. This is the standard diet for babies of all ages. It is relished by them as well as mother's milk, and keeps them strong and well.

Send 8 cents in stamps (for postage) for 25 cent box. WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt.

The name to remember when buying a **BICYCLE** is **A. W. CUMPT & CO., DAYTON, OHIO.** \$30 to \$50 saved on many new and second-hand Bicycles. Lists free. Over 2000 in stock. Cash or time. Agents wanted.



CANVASSERS WANTED.

The housewife who desires the best results in cooking is careful to have the best utensils. **THE COLUMBIA ROASTER AND BAKER** is the best pan on the market. Sells at sight. Write for particulars.

STAR BAKER CO., Bellville, O.

A Steuben County Miracle.

A YOUNG LADY'S GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF A TIMELY RESCUE.

Miss Lillian Sparks Restored to Health and Strength after Medical Aid had Failed—
Her Condition that of Thousands of other Ladies who may take Hope from her story.

(From the Hornellsville Times.)

Painted Post is the name of a pretty little village of one thousand inhabitants, situated on the line of the Erie Railroad, in Steuben county, two miles from Corning, N. Y. The name seems an odd one until one learns the circumstances from which it was derived. When the first settlers came here from Pennsylvania, all this beautiful valley was heavily wooded, and abounded in many kinds of game, and was a favorite hunting ground for the Indians who then claimed exclusive right to the territory. An object which attracted the attention of the first settlers and excited their curiosity, was a painted post which stood prominently in a small clearing skirted by great spreading trees. It was stained red, as some supposed with blood, and evidently commemorated some notable event in Indian life. And so from this incident the place naturally took its name. The city of Baton Rouge (which means painted post,) La., also took its name from a similar circumstance.

But the main purpose for which your correspondent came here was to learn the particulars of a notable, indeed miraculous, cure of a young lady and her rescue from death by the efficacious use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Your correspondent only knew that the name of the young lady was Lillian Sparks, daughter of Mr. James W. Sparks. On enquiring at the post office for her father's residence we learned that he lived on the road to Hornby, five miles from Painted Post village. "And," said a young man who overheard the conversation with the postmaster, "it is his daughter who was so sick that the doctors gave her up and she was cured by Pink Pills." And the young man volunteered to guide me to Mr. Spark's home. The courteous young man was Mr. Willie Covert, a resident of the place, organist in the Methodist church, and formerly organist for the Young Men's Christian Association of Rochester. So getting a horse we started in the storm, with the mercury ranging at zero, for a five-mile drive over the snow-drifted roads of Hornby Hills. When we reached our destination we found a very comfortably housed family, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Sparks, one son and five daughters. The oldest of the daughters, Miss Lillian, twenty-two years old, is the one whose reported wonderful cure by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, your correspondent had gone out there expressly to verify by actual knowledge. This is the story told by Miss Sparks to your correspondent in presence of her grateful and approving father and mother, and is given in her own language.

"Yes, sir, it is with pleasure that I give my testimony to the great value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was ill for four years, doctoring nearly all the time but without any benefit. I had six different doctors; Dr. Heddon, Dr. Purdy and Dr. Hoar of Corning, Dr. Butler of Hornby, Dr. Remington of Painted Post, and Dr. Bell of Monterey. They said my blood had all turned to water. I was as pale as a corpse, weak and short of breath. I could hardly walk, I was so dizzy, and there was a ringing noise in my head. My hands and feet were cold all the time. My limbs were swollen, my feet so much so that I could not wear my shoes. My appetite was very poor. I had lost all hope of ever getting well, but still I kept doctoring or taking

patent medicines, but grew worse all the time. Last September I read in the *Elmira Gazette* of a wonderful cure through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I thought I would try them. I did so, giving up all other medicines and following the directions closely. By the time I had taken the first box I was feeling better than I had been in a long time, and I continued their use until now, as you can see, and as my father and mother know, and as I know, I am perfectly well. I don't look the same person, and I can now enjoy myself with other young people. Indeed I can't say too much for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for I am sure they saved my life. I have recommended them to others who are using them with much benefit, and I earnestly recommend them to any who may be sick, for I am sure there is no medicine like them. I am entirely willing you should make any proper use of this statement of my sickness and cure by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills." In further conversation Miss Sparks said she fell away during her sickness so much that she only weighed 80 pounds, while now she weighs 107.

"I suppose," said her father, "that it was overwork that made her sick. You see we have 400 acres of land, keep 35 cows, and there is a great deal to be done, and Lillian was always a great worker and very ambitious until she overdid it and was taken down."

The facts narrated in the above statement were corroborated by a number of neighbors, who all express their astonishment at the great improvement Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have worked in Miss Sparks.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a perfect blood builder and nerve restorer, curing such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration and the tired feeling resulting therefrom, the after effects of la grippe, influenza, and severe colds, diseases depending on humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc., Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions, and are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, and in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, over-work or excesses of any nature.

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and Brockville, Ont., and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrap-

per, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. The public are also cautioned against all other so-called blood builders and nerve tonics, no matter what name may be given them. They are all imitations whose makers hope to reap a pecuniary advantage from the wonderful reputation achieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Ask your dealer for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and refuse all imitations and substitutes.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address. The price at which these pills are sold make a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

SOIL FOR CARNATIONS.—In a paper read before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, by Richard T. Lombard, the following directions were given for preparing a soil for carnations: "Cut and place on the ground a layer of good sod or turf, face down; upon that a layer of hard wood ashes; over that course a layer of well rotted horse manure, and, lastly, a layer of air-slaked lime. The proportions are three parts of sods, one part of manure and one-fiftieth part of ashes and lime in equal parts. If the turf is taken from a sandy soil use cow manure. The lime is considered an important point as the carnation appears to demand it.

SEVENTEEN-YEAR LOCUSTS.—The Department of Agriculture wishes to learn of all the places in the country where the seventeen-year locusts make their appearance this season. They have probably already appeared in a number of States, especially south and west. The States expected to be heard from are Colorado, Kansas, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and also the District of Columbia. They may appear elsewhere. Any of our readers who can give information of the appearance of the insects this year will please inform us, giving dates of time of appearance, if possible and the information will be published.

CLEANLY AS A NOBLEMAN

I WILL LIVE

SHOULD

JACK FALSTAFF

SAPOLIO

CLEANS EVERYTHING

SOME GOOD WINTER FLOWERS.

I LIKE Bouvardias better than anything else for winter blooming. The flowers are grace itself, long, tubular and carelessly clustered, as though they happened by chance into that beautiful form. During winter, which is their natural season of bloom, there appears to be no end to their elegant clusters. Indoors they bloom, and bloom abundantly, from fall to summer.

Bouvardias are propagated by pieces of the roots, or by cuttings, but the latter are rather hard to root successfully. They flourish in ordinary potting soil and require all the heat they can get, so it is best to give them the sunniest place in the window. Like all other plants that are wanted for winter flowering, they should not be allowed to bloom during the summer. To prevent this, pinch off all the buds and long shoots, so as to have as many branches on the plants as possible. In repotting Bouvardias care must be exercised so as not to disturb the ball of roots, for these plants wilt very easily. At all times the plants must be kept free from insects, and daily syringing the foliage with clear water will be found of great benefit.

Alfred Neuner is a pure white, perfectly double variety. It blooms in heavy trusses which remain perfect for a long time. Bockii is a remarkable variety, producing flowers in graceful clusters. The tubes throughout their entire length, and the reverse of the petals as well, are pure white, but the flower itself is bright clear carmine. It has a very singular and brilliant appearance among other plants. If all colors are desired a very delicate yellow will be found in the flowers of the variety Flavescens. This is also a very fragrant variety. President Cleveland has long, graceful, scarlet flowers, and President Garfield soft, delicate pink ones. White Bouquet is a veritable bouquet of graceful snowy white single flowers. The different varieties of Bouvardias alone make a beautiful winter window garden.

Winnsboro, S. C. PRUDENCE PLAIN.

YOU MUST!!

"TIMES are hard, and I cannot send for bulbs this year," said my neighbor. "You must," said I, "they are a necessity. I saw you give a dime to Jamie just now for candy, and many a nickel is spent in that way. Better for the children not to have so many sweets, and surely the candy money for a month will fit you up very well in bulbs. Then there is the old rags, iron, barrels and what not. O, you would be surprised how the bulb bank would fill if you started one. The children, too, would be in better health and learn self control, besides enjoying the flowers when they come. Jamie's birthday comes in November, why not surprise and delight him by buying a pretty dish for his present and putting in, after filling with water, a Chinese lily bulb. They flower in about twenty-five days from planting, so you can easily get it ready for it is sure to bloom. Then there are hyacinths, narcissus, and the lovely freesias, they will make your windows beautiful in February, cheer up the passers-by, and you can send a pot or two, while in bloom, to your sick neighbor's bedside. Take it all in all, you had better fix over last year's bonnet if necessary and, instead of buying a new one, save your money for bulbs."

SISTER GRACIOUS.

THE STRAWBERRY SEASON.

I FIND that a great majority of strawberry growers plant only one or two varieties, and as a rule most of these are so selected that they ripen right in the height of the season. For my part I cannot understand why this should be so, for my very early and the very late varieties pay me much better than the intermediate ones, which mature right in the flush of the season. The early and late varieties are pretty sure to have less competition, and the demand for them is very good at better prices. Last year many strawberries in the middle of the season were left to rot on the vines. It did not pay to send them to market when the prices were so low, but I have not heard of one who had to leave the very early or late ones untouched, owing to a lack of demand for them.

The proper way, I think, to go into strawberry culture for a living is to select half a dozen typical varieties, including the very early, intermediate and very late varieties. This extends the strawberry season over several weeks, and gives one a better chance to distribute his work, and also to secure the good prices, for part of the crop at least, which are sure to prevail part of the season. Some say that they want them all to ripen at once, so that they can turn their men right into the fields, and finish up the crop in a short time. Then the work is out of the way, and they can go at some other farm work. But this is not good planning. It works unprofitably many seasons.

Besides getting better prices for part of the crop through this system of planting early and late varieties, we also often avoid severe losses from bad weather. Very often severe droughts come on just at the ripening season of strawberries, and the plants and berries are badly dried up. Whole crops are destroyed in this way. A little later, but too late, the rain may come, and the later berries would profit by this and yield a crop. The same is true of the first crop. The early berries are often harvested before this drought comes. We make a better surety of securing a good crop by planting a number of early, intermediate and late varieties of strawberries.

We need in our gardens Lovett's Early, if we wish an early variety, for it is a vigorous grower and the fruit ripens early and well. Warfield is another good early variety, and it comes in often at the time when thirty cents per quart is obtained for the berries. Jessie and Monmouth are two good early berries that produce fine, sweet, attractive fruit the first of June. As a late variety we have Parker Earle, which does not come into bearing until the middle of June or after. Gandy is a late variety that can be picked up to the Fourth of July, and Cumberland often extends its picking season from June 1 to July 1, making a remarkable period of growth. The berries are large, round and uniform, presenting a handsome appearance in the box.—S. W. Chambers, in *Am. Cult.*

THE pests of everybody that keeps flowers, whether indoors or out, are too well known to specify them. There is a firm in New York City known as the Stott Garden Implement Co. On another page of this issue they make a very attractive offer, which should be taken advantage of immediately.

The writer of this paragraph knows that the article they offer is first class in every respect. If you can save from \$50 to \$100 worth of plants from the ravages of insects, the outlay of \$10, as mentioned by them, is very reasonable.

POST OFFICE "DON'T'S."

AS TO PARCELS.

Don't mail a parcel without previously weighing it to ascertain proper amount of postage.

Don't wrap a parcel in such manner that the wrapper may become separated from the contents.

Don't seal or wrap parcels in such manner that their contents may not be easily examined.

Don't attempt to send merchandise to foreign countries, other than Canada and Mexico, in execution of an order or as a gift, unless the postage is prepaid at five cents per half-ounce.

Don't attempt to send merchandise to foreign countries by "Parcels Post," unless your postmaster be consulted concerning the country addressed and the manner of mailing matter thereto.

Don't fail to put the address of the sender on each parcel before mailing. This to facilitate a return to the sender in the event of non-delivery.

A CORRESPONDENT asks: "Where can we send to get Peck's Patent Ear Drums, an invention for enabling people to hear who are deaf, slightly or otherwise?" Write to F. Hiscock, 853 Broadway, N. Y., stating cause and particulars of your deafness and he will give you all the points desired. Read the following from the *Surgical Record*: "A lecturer in one of our hospitals, while illustrating progress in medical science, introduced a deaf patient whose case baffled all medical skill and was considered hopeless, but an invention belonging to F. Hiscock, 853 Broadway, New York, having been recommended, it was used with very satisfactory results, as it fully restored the hearing. It was tested in other cases and found to be more successful than any known device for the relief of deafness, as hearing lost for many years was fully restored by it. This invention is all the more satisfactory as it is out of sight and does not require to be held in position. And while it can be readily removed or inserted by the patients themselves, it is withal curative in action and comfortable to wear."—*Phila. Call.*

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YOUR OWN
CARDS

PRESS \$3. Circular size \$8. Newspaper size \$44. Type setting easy, printed directions. Send 2 stamps for catalogue presses, type, cards &c. to factory. KEESLEY & CO. Meriden, Conn.

18 K. GOLD PLATED \$3.49

HILL EXPRESS.

FLEET OF COLUMBUS.

Out this ad. out and send to us and we will send you this beautiful 18 K. Gold plated watch, by express, subject to full examination, and if you do not find it equal to any watch retailed at 8 times the price we ask, you need not pay one cent. Otherwise pay the express agent \$8.49. The movement is a jeweled quick train, with oil-tempered pinion and hair spring. It is a durable and accurate time-keeper. The case is made of coin nickel hand engraved (cut shows back of case) over which is placed 2 plates 18k Gold. Fully warranted. In carrying this watch you have the credit of owning a **SOLID GOLD WATCH**

FREE Send cash with order for the watch and we will give you a Ticket to the World's Fair.

HILL & CO. Wholesale Jewelers, 207 State St. CHICAGO

When writing to advertisers, mention Vick's Magazine.

ANOTHER SUCCESS.

If there is any one thing which annoys the American public greater than any other it is Catarrh, with all the other diseases which follow in its wake, and anything that will prove an effective remedy is a great desideratum.

In this issue we publish a pertinent advertisement of the Ramey Medicator, which is about as complete a thing as can be desired for the purpose. In the first place it is simple. In the second place it is very moderate in cost, considering results, and anyone that is troubled with Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, Headache, Neuralgia, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma and Hay Fever, certainly should look into this at once, particularly as the proprietors offer to refund the money where it does not do the work.

The idea is very simple, that of thoroughly forcing highly medicated air into all parts of the head and throat. Governor Chase of Indiana endorses it very highly, as do hundreds of other people throughout the country.

The proprietors are seeking for agents, to whom they promise large profits, and as no experience is required, and nearly all people are afflicted with some of these troubles, it ought to be a very prompt selling article.

ASPARAGUS IN FRANCE.

ASPARAGUS is not merely one of the most numerous plants in kitchen gardens, it is also cultivated on a large scale in fields in the neighborhood of large towns. The suburbs of Paris present localities (Argenteuil, Aubervilliers, etc.) where the aspergeries have been greatly extended to supply consumption. The culture of asparagus is much less important in the south, because here it grows in abundance naturally; it is less big, but of better flavor. The asparagus which spring so generously brings to our tables in the month of April, at a time when we are tired of dried vegetables, and the new are hardly in growth, is one of the most delicious dishes given by nature to man. Green peas are only good when early, and cherries late in the season, on which account an epicure remarked with much wit that the first should be eaten with the rich, and the second with the poor. This is not so with asparagus; it is good in all seasons, but especially in March, at the period of Lent, when it always finds palaces ready to welcome it. If we may believe Theophrastus, who spoke like a god, the Greeks considered asparagus as a delicacy. The Romans were passionately fond of it; they particularly prized those of Ravenna, three of which sufficed according to Pliny to make the weight of a pound. It is the celebrated La Quintinie head gardener of the kitchen garden of Versailles, under Louis XIV., who invented the method of growing asparagus in all seasons in gardens. Thus Le Notre designed the borders, but La Quintinie made asparagus grow in them. For this service alone La Quintinie would deserve a statue cut in an obelisk, a simple question of form.

Asparagus requires two qualities, size and perfume. For this the soil must possess a double property, it must be light and rich. Rich, it will give good asparagus; light, it will produce good asparagus. But richness of soil is obtained by manures, which all can obtain, whilst lightness is, as regards soil, a purely geological question, a natural gift. All soils can then give big asparagus; it depends upon the condition of the soil and the choice of the roots, but all cannot give excellent asparagus. No doubt many soils in France fulfill those two conditions, but we only know of one which is really privileged; it is a small canton of Lower Burgundy called Toucy. The asparagus is fragrant and very well flavored. These children of spring are so much at their ease that they grow wild in the meadows. We were acquainted with an old professor, a republican and learned—two qualifications which do not exclude each other—who remarked, whenever the

conversation regarded asparagus, "Let them speak against Aristotle and Cato if they like, but never against asparagus." Assuredly this epicure had been to Toucy, and supped on some damp April evening at the Hotel du Leopard. Now that we fancy that we have made the reader's mouth water, it would not be generous to leave them to the tortures of this Dante punishment. We shall then tell them the secret for obtaining fine, good asparagus, as Voltaire used to say, whom we strongly suspect of having adored asparagus, like his contemporary, Fontenelle, who was passionately fond of it, but in oil. One day this friend of the asparagus, to whom the charitable Madame de Jencin gave brains in the place of heart, invited a friend to dinner. It was, says the chronicle, Cardinal Dubois, who was very fond of asparagus with sauce, whilst Fontenelle preferred oil, and the cook had received orders to prepare the delicious vegetable half oil and half sauce. Suddenly a messenger was sent to inform the host that Dubois had expired, and Fontenelle exclaimed in a voice which re-echoed through the kitchens, "All the asparagus with oil!" Such they say was the funeral oration of the too famous cardinal, and we must admit that posterity has been of the same opinion as Fontenelle.

THE INDUSTRY GOOSEBERRY.

A WRITER in the *Newcastle Chronicle*, England, describes his visit to the garden where the Industry gooseberry was originated.

"Robert Whinham, the raiser of this variety, was born early in this century, and up to within a few years of his death in 1858, he occupied as tenant the Allery Banks Gardens, belonging to the Earl of Carlisle, at Morpeth. There it was that he first began cultivating and propagating the berry. All the time, the labor, and the thought he expended in perfecting his venture profited him but little in the shape of pecuniary reward. He died a poor man. His grave in Morpeth Churchyard is known to but few, and no memorial of him exists other than which he established himself by giving his own name to the fruit he originated.

Situated on the rising ground to the southeast of Morpeth, and in close proximity to the railway, we found the scene of his labors. The summer evening was closing in as, escorted by Mr. George W. Purdy, the present tenant, we wandered through the garden, which is almost entirely given over to the cultivation of gooseberries. Mr. Purdy's father immediately succeeded the Whinham family in the tenancy, and when he took over the garden he found there bushes of the identical berry which must have been some of the very first cultivated by Whinham. These bushes had then reached maturity, and some of them yet remain in very vigorous growth. One of these, which cannot possibly be less than forty-seven years old, has cropped heavily ever since 1856. Last year it yielded three and a half stones of berries; this year it is still more heavily laden, and the estimated weight of the crop is four stones.

The chief pecuniary interest, so far as the North of England is concerned, does not, however, center in the production of the berry, but in the sale of the young bushes. When they reach the age of two or three years, the young plants command a high market price, and are in demand in many quarters of the globe. The United States and Canada, where they were introduced some ten years ago by Mr. R. Smith, of Worcester, are still our largest customers. Provided the plant is allowed a full three years' growth in this country, it does well in America, and bears well up to twelve years; after that time it begins to deteriorate, and has to be renewed. A few years ago the demand so far exceeded the supply that the Americans would take anything they could obtain in the shape of young bushes. The natural consequence was that much inferior stuff found its way into Brother Jonathan's gardens. A certain percent-

age of the bushes did very badly, and the American gardeners, becoming alarmed, sought some means of protection from what they supposed was the advantage taken of them by their English confreres. They thereupon agreed that a certain standard of excellence should be set up and adhered to in the importation of the bushes. The rules regulating the trade now, therefore, are that three-year-old bushes must have from five to seven good branches; two-year-old bushes three to four branches, and all bushes to be thicker than an ordinary lead pencil. One-year-old bushes they will only accept in a year of scarcity.

The bushes sent from Northumberland, and especially those sent from Morpeth and Hexham, are preferred before any others. France, Germany and Holland are all cultivating "Whinham." Competition even in our own market of Newcastle is becoming somewhat keen in the berry line."

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IN THE HEART OF THE ROSE.

Where lies the scent of the rose?
 In the heart of it,
 'Tis a secret the butterfly knows,
 And a part of it
 She whispered to me one June—
 I shall not forget it soon.
 There, where the petals meet,
 In the heart of it,
 Lies a chalice deep and sweet.
 'Tis the part of it
 Where the rose distils the dew
 It gathers the warm night through.
 I shall make of the rose a friend,
 In the heart of it
 A message I'll send, I'll send,
 —Or a part of it,
 For the heart of the rose is small,
 And cannot contain it all.
 She will pin the rose on her breast,
 And the heart of it
 Will whisper my love; has she guessed
 Already a part of it?
 —Sweet rose, lie lightly above
 The pure heart of my love.

—Meredith Rhys.



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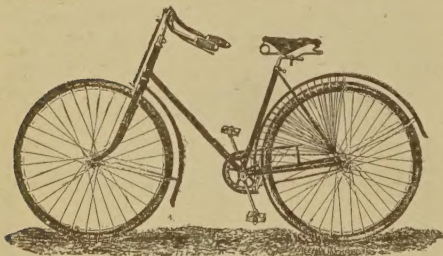
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Spanish and Mexican Nomenclature.

Accented syllables in *Italic*.
 Adonde (ah-don-day), where to.
 Alameda (ah-lah-may-dah), shaded walk.
 Aliso (al-ee-so), alder bush.
 Arroyo (ar-ro-yo), a wash made by water.
 Azusa (ah-soo-sah), provocation, annoyance.
 Ballona (bai-yo-nah), low ground, estuary.
 Bella Vista (bail-yah-vees-tah), pretty view.
 Buenaventura (b'wain-ah-vain-tu-rah), good fortune.
 Buena Vista (b'wain-ah-vees-tah), good view.
 Cajon (cah-hone), a big box.
 Canyon or Canon (can-yone), deep ravine.
 Casa Grande (cah-sah-gran-day), big house.
 Cerillos (sair-eel-yose), small round hills.
 Chino (che-no), a Chinese.
 Cienega (se-ain-e-ga), a swamp.
 Colorado (co-lo-rah-do), red.
 Coronado (co-ro-nah-do), the crowned.
 Del Mar (dail-mar), of the sea.
 El Dorado (ail-do-rah-do), the golden.
 El Monte (ail-mon-tay), the wood.
 El Paso (ail-pah-so), the pass.
 Encinitas (ain-say-ne-tas), little oaks.
 Fresno (frais-no), ash tree.
 Gaviota (gah-ve-o-tah), sea gull.
 Goleta (go-lay-tah), a schooner.
 Hermosillo (air-mo-seel-yo), little beauty.
 Indio (een-de-o), Indian.
 La Jolla (lah-hoe-yah), the cave.
 Las Animas (lahs-ah-ne-mas), the souls.
 La Canada (lah-can-yah-dah), the glen.
 Las Casitas (lahs-cah-s-tas), little houses.
 Laguna (lah-goo-nah), a lake.
 Las Flores (lahs-flo-rahs), the flowers.
 Los Angeles—Nuestra Senora Reina de Las Angeles—The Angels.

PRUNING HARDY SHRUBS.

It seems hardly necessary to repeat what we have so often stated about pruning shrubs with a view to the production of flowers, namely, that those which produce flowers on the wood made the previous year, among which the honeysuckles, Forsythias, early spiræas, lilacs, viburnums, deutzias, and Philadelphus are prominent examples, should receive their severest cutting soon after the flowering season is over. This stimulates the growth of new wood, which will bear flower buds for the next spring. Of course, if these shrubs are cut back in the autumn or winter, or in early spring before they bloom, the flower buds are removed. On the other hand late blooming shrubs, like the panicle hydrangea, hibiscus and lespedeza, should be cut in hard in early spring so that they may make a strong growth of wood and buds for flowers which open in late summer and early autumn.—*Garden and Forest.*

DOG AND CAMPANULA.—In my garden I have a large number of plants of Campanula rapunculoides, and one of my dogs, an old fox-terrier, has a taste for eating them. The dog does not confine itself to the leaves, but pulls the plants out, and eats stems, leaves, buds and flowers with gusto. La Maout and Decaisne in their *Descriptive Botany*, say that many species of campanula are considered to cure hydrophobia in Russia. Possibly this curious belief has arisen from the fact that Russian dogs have been seen to eat campanulas, but I have never myself noticed it in any other dog than my fox-terrier. The dog eats the plants when in perfect health.—W. G. S., in *Gardeners' Chronicle*.

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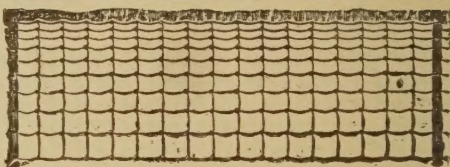
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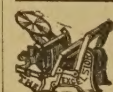
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THE LAUGHING BROOK.

"Brown little sprightly, chattering brook,
'Tis forty summers since last we met,
You with the fish, I with the hook,—
And, as I live, you're laughing yet!

"Hoary infant! Still at your play?
Has nature nothing for you to do?
I've borne the yoke this many a day
Since I prattled and splashed with you.

"Come, is the witch-pot foaming still?
The sweet-flag-root is it here or gone?
Has Moonshine Gabriel built his mill?
And the Big Trout, does he live on?"

Gravely the banker dressed his hook,—
Softly stole to the haunts of yore,
The last I heard was the roguish brook,
Laughing still, as it laughed before!

—Dora Read Goodale.

THE BLACK CURRANT.

THE fruit of the black currant is very valuable in its season, although the skin of the fruit contains essential oil—which renders it disagreeable to many persons—still the fruit is in much request for preserving and making wine. On the whole black currants are important objects of cultivation, especially in the neighborhood of towns, where the fruit, during the long period of season in which it is fit for use, is always in demand, and generally pays well for good cultivation. Having noticed quite recently in many districts of Shropshire the bushes of the black currant suffering from want of moisture, and unless supplied by rain or by hand (artificially) the fruit will be small and consequently will be more acid. My practical advise to those who would like to grow the fruit of the black currant well, and get the fruit large and good, is to mulch with long stable or farmyard manure, putting it over the top soil over the roots, and then water with pond or other water that has been exposed to sun heat, giving each bush or tree sufficient to moisten all the roots of the tree operated upon, say ten to twenty gallons. Not only would the present crop be benefited, but the future well being of the trees also. These are essential points in cultivation, and should not be lost sight of by cultivators of black currants or other kinds of fruits. The soil for the black currant should be a deep, rich, moist one, which is best adapted for the currant in review. It should be planted in an open situation to the sun, then the fruit will acquire the richest flavor; deprived of the sun's rays the fruit cannot be expected to become so sugary as fruit that is exposed in open quarters of the garden. Let cultivators remember that heavy crops of fruit cannot be produced without plenty of nourishment supplied to the roots. The gathering of the fruit should not be done when the fruit is wet, and if the currants are intended for preserving, not immediately after a wet period, for the fruit will be less watery if several days are allowed to elapse. It may not, however, be advisable to delay so long in wet seasons, for when dry days are rare it is necessary to take advantage of them. The fruit should not be gathered too unripe, otherwise it will be very acid, and lack that rich flavor so well known in the black currant and so much appreciated.—Robert Smith, in *Shrewsbury (England) Chronicle*.

THE PRESERVATION OF AMERICAN FORESTS.

—This bare recapitulation of the areas already designated and reserved under the Act of 1891 is sufficient to make plain the extreme importance of the results already secured. What course may be contemplated by the present administration in the further demarkation and establishment of national forest areas cannot yet be known. It is certainly to be hoped that an undertaking so splendidly begun may be carried still further. The prosperity not only of farmers, but also of towns and cities throughout the Western States and Territories is related so vitally to the maintenance of a perennial and sufficient flow of water from the mountain streams that it may be asserted almost as a mathematical axiom that the larger the upland stretches of forest that are preserved from destruction at the hands of the timber cutter, or by forest fires, the greater will be the wealth and prosperity in generations to come of those States of magnificent promise. It should have been explained that within these large reserves there exist here and there pieces of land which have already been granted to private owners and the title to which the government has not extinguished. It is, of course, desirable that public reservations should contain as few as possible of these privately owned farms and claims and mines. Hence the importance of establishing as rapidly as possible such forest reservations as climatic and topographical conditions would show to be advantageous for the future welfare of the surrounding regions.—*From "Our Fifteen New Forest Reservations," July Review of Reviews.*

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